

BOU

BOUNTING-STONE. } *n. f.* A stone to play with.
BOUND-STONE. }
 I am past a boy;
 A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
 A bigger bounding-stone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
BOUNDESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.
 God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires,
 by flitting his capacities. *South.*
BOUNDESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfin'd; im-
 measurable; illimitable.
 Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
 Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
 Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare's King John.*
 Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
 Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*
 Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being;
 and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*
 Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot ex-
 tend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to
 find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immen-
 sity. *Locke.*
 Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
 Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*
BOUNTEOUS. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous;
 munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for
bountiful.
 Every one,
 According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
 Hath in him inclos'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Her foul abhorring avarice,
 But almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden.*
BOUNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously;
 largely.
 He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
 On me. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
BOUNTEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; libe-
 rality; kindness.
 He filleth all things living with *bounteousness*. *Psalms.*
BOUNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]
 1. Liberal; generous; munificent.
 As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
 If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be po-
 pular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without
 considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*
 God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*
 2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the person re-
 ceiving.
 Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felici-
 ty, of which he is to *bountiful* to his kingdom. *Dryden's Duff.*
BOUNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally; in a boun-
 tiful manner; largely.
 And now thy alms is giv'n,
 And thy poor starv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*
 It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *boun-
 tifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
BOUNTIFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being
 bountiful; generosity.
 Enrich'd to all *bountifulness*. *2 Cor. ix. 11.*
BOUNTIFULNESS. } *n. f.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *head*. See
BOUNTIFULNESS. } *HOOD.* Goodness; virtue. It is now
BOUNTIFULNESS. } wholly out of use.
 This goodly frame of temperance,
 Formerly grounded, and fast settled
 On firm foundation of true *bountiffulness*. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*
 How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
 Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountiffulness*? *F. Q.*
BOUNTIFULNESS. } *n. f.* [from *bounty*, Fr.]
BOUNTIFULNESS. } 1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.
 We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm,
 that she bringeth into the world the sons of men, adorned with
 gorgeous attire. *Hooker, b. iii. § 4.*
 If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
 I know you would be prouder of the work,
 Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakespeare.*
 Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
 That thou may'st nothing give, that is not thine. *Denham.*
 Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd,
 To all their titles. *Dryden's Juv. sat. v.*
 2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alm*;
 being used, when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive
 gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.
 Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and
 he will not understand it. *South.*
 Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite cha-
 rity and compassion; though I question not but her royal
bounty will extend itself to them. *Addison's Guardian, N° 105.*
TO BOWGEON. *v. n.* [from *bowgeon*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot
 into branches; to put forth buds.
 Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make them
bowgeon, and propagate among themselves. *Howell.*

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O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
 That one might *bowgeon* where another fell!
 Still would I give thee work! *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
BOWGEON. *n. f.* [from *bowgeon*, Fr.]
 1. A bound; a limit.
 Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *St. Tempst.*
 That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
 No traveller e'er returns. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 False,
 As dice are to be wist'd, by one that fixes
 No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 I know each lane, and every alley green,
 And every bosky *bourn* from side to side. *Milton.*
 2. [from *boun*, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many
 towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is
 not now used in either sense; though the second continues in
 the Scottish dialect.
 Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
 Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
 My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Fairy Q.*
TO BOUSE. *v. n.* [from *bouse*, Fr.] To drink lavishly; to tope.
 As he rode, he somewhat fill'd did eat,
 And in his hand did bear a *bousing* can,
 Of which he sipp'd. *Fairy Queen, b. iii. c. iv.*
BOUSY. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.
 The guests upon the day appointed came,
 Each *bousy* farmer, with his fimp'ring dame.
 With a long legend of romantic things,
 Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden's Juv. sat. x.*
BOUT. *n. f.* [from *bout*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is
 performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of
 any action carried on by successive intervals.
 The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace;
 But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*
 Ladies, that have your feet
 Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shakespeare.*
 When in your motion you are hot,
 As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
 He calls for drink. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
 The former legates are blotted out. *Dryden's Juv. sat. xii.*
 A weasel seiz'd a bat; the bat begged for life: says the wea-
 sel, I give no quarter to birds: says the bat, I am a mouse;
 look on my body: so the fox off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*
 We'll see when 'tis enough,
 Or if it wants the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*
BOUTEFEU. *n. f.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles
 feuds and discontents.
 Animated by a bale fellow, called John à Chamber, a very
boutefeu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered
 into open rebellion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish
 the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*
 Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
 We set on work without the house. *Hudibras.*
BOUTISABLE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *bouty*, or *bouty*, and *sable*.]
 A sale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly sold.
 To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chan-
 tries. *Sir J. Hayward.*
BOUITS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhymes of a
 number of verses given to be filled up.
TO BOW. *v. a.* [from *bow*, Saxon.]
 1. To bend, or incline.
 A threepence *bow'd*, would hire me,
 Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
 And the mountain tops, that freeze,
 Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
 Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden's Virgil.*
 The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at
 first it was most tender, and most easy to be *bow'd*. *Locke.*
 2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.
 They came to meet him, and *bow'd* themselves to the ground
 before him. *2 Kings, ii. 15.*
 Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sack-
 cloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a *bow*, and an
 acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah, lviii. 5.*
 3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.
 Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor,
 and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclesi, iv. 8.*
 4. To deprecate; to crush.
 Are you to go spell'd,
 To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
 Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
 And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 Now wailing years my former strength confound,
 And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*
TO BOW. *v. n.*
 1. To bend; to suffer flexure.
 2. To make a reverence.
 Rather

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Rather let my head
 Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
 Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*
 This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we
 pay our devoutest homage. *Decay of Piety.*
 Admire'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
 For where'er the turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*
 3. To stoop.
 The people *bow'd* down upon their knees, to drink water. *Judges, vii. 6.*
 4. To sink under pressure.
 They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not de-
 liver the burden. *Isaiah, xlv. 2.*
BOW. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *bow*,
bow.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.
 Some clergy too the would allow,
 Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*
BOW. *n. f.* [pronounced as *grout*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to
 the *w*.]
 1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent
 with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great
 force.
 Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*,
 and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Gen. xxvii. 3.*
 The white faith of hill'y cannot show,
 That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*. *Allegory's Henry VII.*
 Twining woody haunts, or the tough yew
 To *bow* strong-straining. *Thomson's Autumn.*
 2. A rainbow.
 I do let my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of
 a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen. ix. 13.*
 3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.
 Their instruments were various in their kind;
 Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind:
 The f-wtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
 And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden's Fables.*
 4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.
 Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
 5. A yoke.
 As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the faul-
 con his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
 6. Bow of a fiddle. The *bow* of a fiddle are two pieces of wood
 laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to
 give the fiddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's D.*
 7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof,
 and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost
 parts of the forecable. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it
 a *bald bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean*
bow. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called
 the *bowpiece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her
great and little bowers.
 8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, for-
 merly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.
 9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long
 screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used
 commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere,
 or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*
BOW-BEARER. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of
 the foot. *Cowel.*
BOW-BENT. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.
 A fibly old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
 That far events full wisely could preface. *Milton.*
BOW-BAND. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *band*.] The hand that draws
 the bow.
 Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-band*, and very far from
 the mark. *Spenser's Ireland.*
BOW-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.
BOW-SHOT. *n. f.* [from *bow* and *shot*.] The space which an ar-
 row may pass in its flight from the bow.
 Though he were not then a *bow-shot* off, and made haste;
 yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be
 seen. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*
TO BOWEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.
 But to the *bowel'd* cavern darting deep
 The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power. *Thomson.*
BOWELS. *n. f.* [from *bowels*, Fr.]
 1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.
 He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his
 bowels. *2 Sam. xx. 10.*
 2. The inner parts of anything.
 Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
 Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
 From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
 Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
 Like a bold flood appear. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
 A Talbot! Talbot! cried out again,
 And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by fol-

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lowing the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains
 in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*
 3. Tenderness; compassion.
 He had no other consideration of money, than for the sup-
 port of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not
 for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt;
 or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*
 4. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of ana-
 tomy.
BO'WER. *n. f.* [from *baugh* or *branch*, or from the verb *to bow* or
bend.]
 1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined
 and bent.
 But, O sad virgin, that thy power
 Might raise Musæus from his *bower*. *Milton.*
 To Gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
 With loud complaints, they answer me in show'rs. *Waller.*
 Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of state,
 Where, circl'd with his peers, Atrides sat. *Pope.*
 2. It seems to signify, in *Spenser*, a blow; a stroke: *bow'rer*, *li.*
 to fall upon.
 His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawned *bow'ers*
 Were wont to rive steel plates, and helmets hew,
 Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
 Decay'd. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. viii. stanza. 41.*
BO'WER. *n. f.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See
bow.
TO BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.
 Thou didst *bow'er* the spirit;
 In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakespeare.*
BO'WERY. *adj.* [from *bow'er*.] Full of bowers.
 Landscips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
 Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds. *Tickell.*
 Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
 Distracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
 Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
 Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson.*
TO BOWGE. See *TO BOUGE*.
BOWL. *n. f.* [from *buellin*, Welch; which signifies, according to Ju-
 nius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently
 were. It is pronounced *bale*.]
 1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished
 from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.
 Give me a *bowl* of wine;
 I have not that alacrity of spirit,
 Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Richard III.*
 If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water,
 a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will presently make it to it.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. iii.
 The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
 The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
 The streaming blood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
 While the bright Sein, 't exalt the soul,
 With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
 And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton to Lord Gower.*
 2. The hollow part of any thing.
 If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let
 half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*
 3. A basin, or fountain.
 But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never
 stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon's Essays.*
BOWL. *n. f.* [from *boile*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow*, *bowl*.] A
 round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.
 Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
 I've tumbld past the throw. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
 And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
 Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
 As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*
 Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either
 my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rolls over.
 Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game
 at whiff in the winter. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
 Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be
 made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer
 a *bowl*. *Dennis's Letters.*
TO BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To play at bowls.
 2. To throw bowls at any thing.
 Alas! I had rather be set quick 't th' earth,
 And *bowl'd* to death with turnips. *Merry W. of Windsor.*
BO'WLER-STONES. *n. f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or mar-
 ble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to
 and again by the action of the water; whence their name.
Woodward on Fossils.
BO'WLER. *n. f.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.
BO'WLING. *n. f.* [from *bowling*.] A rope fastened to the middle
 part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three
 or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the
bowling is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harr.*
BO'WLING.